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Reported Confederate Victory Near Somerset-Zollicoffer Advancing Towards Stanford, Lincoln County.

We understand that information was received in our city on Saturday morning, that Zollicoffer had, with a considerable force, attacked the Federal forces stationed near Somerset, in Pulaski county, driven them back with serious loss, taken possession of Somerset, and was, at the latest dates, marching on Stanford. We have also heard that a letter was received Saturday night, through a special messenger, by the member from Lincoln, fully confirming the above.

Secretary Chase's Views upon the Slavery Question.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued the following general regulations relative to securing and disposing of the property found and brought within the territory now or hereafter occupied by the United States forces in the disloyal States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Nov. 30, 1861.

In order to the security and proper disposition of the productions of the soil, and of all other property found within the lines of States, or parts of States, declared to be in insurrection against the United States, and now occupied or to be hereafter occupied by the troops and authority of the Union, the following regulations are established:

There shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, agents, to reside at such ports or places as are or may be occupied by the forces of the United States, whose duty it shall be to receive and prepare for market, the cotton and such other products and property as may be found or brought within the lines of the army, or under the control of the Federal authorities.

To enable such agents to fulfill the duties devolved upon them, the military and naval expeditions, under proper instructions, will render such military aid and protection as may be required to carry out the intentions of this Department. Persons held to service for life under State laws, who may be found within such limits, may be employed by the agent, who will prepare lists of the names, sex, and condition of such persons, and as near as may be, their respective ages, together with the names of any persons claiming their services, which last shall be in triplicate—one for the military commandant, one for the agent, and one to be immediately forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The persons so listed will be organized for systematic labor in securing and preparing for the market the cotton, rice, and other products found within the territory brought under Federal control. Pay rolls will be prepared, and a strict account of the labor daily performed by such entered thereon, for which a proper compensation shall be allowed and paid to the laborers. The amount of such compensation will be fixed in proportion to the service rendered by the agents, and approved by the military commandant and the Secretary of the Treasury.

An inventory of all horses, mules, and other stock, vehicles for transportation, and other property, will be carefully made, and a copy transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, signed by such agent. A record of all products taken possession of will be made, and those of each plantation kept distinct.

When prepared for shipment, packages from the several plantations will be plainly marked and numbered, so as to be easily distinguished. An account of all provisions, of whatever character, found on the plantations, will be taken, and such provisions will be used, as far as may be necessary, for the sustenance of the laborers thereon. Any deficiency of subsistence will be supplied by the United States Commissary, upon the requisition of the agent, to whom they will be charged, and for which he will account. Cotton and other articles, when prepared for market, shall be shipped for New York; and, so far as practicable, by the returning Government transports, and all shipments shall be consigned to the designated agents at New York, unless otherwise specially directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and carefully detailed accounts will be kept by the agent of all supplies furnished by the Government, and of all expenditures made.

Each agent will transmit a weekly account of his proceedings to the Secretary of the Treasury, and render his account in duplicate for monthly settlement. All requisitions, bills of lading, and invoices will be countersigned by the military commandant, or by such officer as he may designate for the purpose. Each agent will so transact his business, and keep his accounts, that as little injury as possible may accrue to private citizens who may maintain, or may within a reasonable time resume, the character of loyal citizens of the United States.

HOW CAMERON'S REPORT WAS MODIFIED BY THE PRESIDENT.—It is said that the modification made by the President commenced the words—

"It has become a grave question for determination what shall be done with the slaves!"

All after that was erased, and the subjoined passage substituted:

It is already a grave question what shall be done by the slaves who are abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as at Beaufort Districts in South Carolina. The number left within our control at that point is very considerable, and similar cases will probably occur. What shall be done with them? Can we afford to send them forward to their masters, to be by them armed against us, or used in introducing supplies to maintain the rebellion? Their labor may be useful to us, withheld from the enemy, it lessens his military resources, and withholding them has no tendency to induce the horrors of insurrection even in the rebel communities. They constitute a military resource, and, being such, that they should not be turned over to the enemy is too plain to discuss. Why deprive him of his supplies by a blockade, and voluntarily give him men to produce supplies? The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels after the close of the war can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The representatives of the people will unquestionably secure to the loyal slaveholders every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

To the President of the United States.

The Policy of the Government in Relation to Slavery.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, one of the ablest and most enterprising of the Republican journals of the country, states that nearly all the members of Congress who have arrived there, are dissatisfied with the way the war has been carried on. He then ventures the following assertion:

"I am of the opinion that Congress will direct the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, to wipe out slavery utterly in every State which claims to have speeded. Whether the act be called confiscation or emancipation, makes no practical difference. The more radical and earnest members of both Houses agree that it must be done, because—

- "1. It is right.
- "2. It is expedient.
- "3. It is necessary."

He insists that "only a few hide-bound officers of the regular army, and Mr. Secretary Smith, pretend to say that it is not necessary." The correspondent insists that we have more troops than we know what to do with. He says:

"It does seem that anything which we can hope to accomplish in the mere way of carnage can as well be done with our present force as with one five times as large. The Beaufort expedition has resulted in nothing thus far but the addition of glory to an already glorious navy. Affairs are at a dead lock in Western Virginia; ditto Kentucky; ditto Missouri. But these are not the worst evils. The money question is getting to be one of alarming importance. The daily expenses of the War and Navy Departments are nearer two million dollars than one million. The country can stand that little bill, while, but not forever—not for the time that it will take to put down the rebellion and preserve slavery. Then the patience of the country, constantly worn upon by the burdens of war and the derangement of commerce, tried by deferred hopes, and sorely exercised by disasters on the field—even this will break down before a way is discovered to overthrow Jeff. Davis and preserve the institution in behalf of which he has so bravely initiated the war. Foreign powers, too, may be excused if they do not see any present prospect of a re-establishment of the Government in part of the seceded States. All Europe will recognize Jeff. Davis' Government before our Generals develop that kind of strategy which will enable them to conquer the rebels and save intact the cause of the rebellion."

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

From the report of the Secretary of the Navy we make the following extracts:

"When the vessels now building and purchased, of every class, are armed, equipped, and ready for service, the condition of the navy will be as follows:

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	Guns.
Ships-of-line.	6	16,094	564
Frigates.	7	12,104	350
Ships.	17	16,094	342
Brigs.	2	539	12
Storeships.	3	342	7
Receiving ships, &c.	6	2,309	106
Steam frigates.	6	21,469	322
First-class screw sloops.	6	11,393	109
Second-class screw sloops.	4	8,003	46
Third-class screw sloops.	5	7,593	45
Fourth-class screw sloops.	5	5,445	38
Third-class sidewheel steamers.	4	1,208	3
Steam tenders.	2	599	4
Total.	70	163,271	1,783

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	Guns.
Sidewheel steamers.	26	26,680	166
Screw steamers.	43	20,403	175
Ships.	13	9,908	92
Shooners.	10	2,342	40
Barks.	18	8,432	78
Bergs.	2	460	4
Total.	138	71,297	518

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	Guns.
Screw sloops.	14	16,787	96
Gunboats.	23	11,661	92
Sidewheel steamers.	3	2,600	18
Total.	40	31,048	206

—Vessels of a total of 384 vessels, 3,537 guns and 218,061 tons. The aggregate number of seamen in the service on the 4th of March last was 7,090. The number now is not less than 22,000.

In relation to Captain Wilkes, the Secretary says:

"The prompt and decisive action of Capt. Wilkes on this occasion merited and received the emphatic approval of the Department, and if a too generous forbearance was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel which had these enemies on board, it may, in view of the special circumstances and his patriotic motives, be excused; but it must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter, for the treatment of any case of similar infraction of neutral obligations by foreign vessels engaged in commerce or the carrying trade."

Here is what he says on the negro question:

"In the pastwise and blockading duties of the navy it has been not infrequently that fugitives from insurrectionary places have sought our ships for refuge and protection, and our naval commanders have applied to me for instructions as to the proper disposition which should be made of such refugees. My answer has been that, if insurgents, they should be handed over to the custody of the Government; but if, on the contrary, they were free men, and sought the shelter and protection of our flag, then they should be cared for and employed in some useful manner, and might be enlisted to serve on our public vessels or in our navy-yards, receiving wages for their labor. If such employment could not be furnished to all by the navy, they might be referred to the army, and if no employment could be found for them in the public service, they should be allowed to proceed freely and peacefully, without restraint, to seek a livelihood in any loyal portion of the country. This I have considered to be the whole required duty, in the premises, of our naval officers."

THE BLOCKADE OF WASHINGTON.—The

Washington Correspondent of the Western Christian Advocate, after stating that that city was blockaded by the rebel batteries on the Potomac, and that "army supplies are being hauled to Washington in old-fashioned road-wagons, the single railroad from the North being inadequate to the shipment of what is needed," asks the following question, which is more easily asked than answered:

"Why the Government allowed the Potomac blockaded, and Washington cut off from communication with the sea, is to me a mystery. That it could have been prevented is not denied. That the Government is severely embarrassed and the whole country suffering from the blockade of the Potomac, is obvious. Why, then, was it permitted? We are told that it may be a part of a great strategic plan. It may be, but if so, it is as yet as impenetrable as mud."

BUNCOMBE.—Some kind feeling individual has introduced and passed through the House of Representatives, a resolution directing the issue of an extra blanket to each soldier in the service of the State. Each man now has about thirty-five pounds to carry, and the extra blanket would increase it to forty-three and a half pounds. Transportation has been entailed from the Potomac to twelve wagons to the regiment. The Government should lighten, and not increase, the burden of the soldier. This paragraph has been suggested by an old soldier now in the field.

[Lou. Democrat.

The Louisville Democrat on Secretary Cameron's Report.

We publish this morning the wickedest document that ever emanated from the pen of man; and, to our shame, be it confessed, it is by one holding high position in the National Government. It will be seen that Cameron, the Secretary of War, has, contrary to our expectations, advocated the arming of the blacks. We have no language sufficiently strong to express our horror and indignation at such a scheme; and the bold, shameless effrontery with which it is advocated. A scheme capable of being conceived only by a heart utterly devoid of humanity, and maintained by arguments worthy of the mind that conceived them. The right to arm slaves is more than questionable; it is absolutely and entirely a damnable crime. The proposition fills us with a sickening horror and disgust. Had Great Britain the right to employ Indians, and to offer so much for scalps in the Revolutionary War? The whole civilized world has denounced it. The English statesmen have branded it with the blackest terms of opprobrium. Yet its whole black depravity is pure as the undriven snow before the horrible proposition of Cameron. It is a vile, utterly wicked—carrying with it the utter destruction of the country, in the midst of brutal horrors which make even the popular stories of St. Bartholomew appear respectable. If the policy is carried out, then the country is certainly cursed. There will be no place where the American citizen can remain in safety; but, in the ashes of ravaged fields, burning cities, and broken and violated households, he will curse the hour he was born. The wicked, false impression which the Secretary of War tries to make, that the freedmen and arming will be injurious only to the rebels, is too glaringly absurd for discussion. Arm the slaves of the rebels, and the act will do as much harm to the Union as the rebel. It changes, as we have said before, the whole contest from a sacred cause, of religion and patriotism to a John Brown raid. It loses if carried into effect, all the border slave States, and we firmly believe, some of the conservative border free States. It concludes the war as effectually as if a hundred battles had been gained by the Southern Confederacy.

There is but one conclusion to which the people will come, and that is that Mr. Cameron must be removed. When this policy was first broached, we stated then, the necessity plainly. The developments are more convincing than ever. His plan disgraces the cause, disgraces the soldiers engaged in it, and utterly changes the whole appearance of affairs.

The Journal of yesterday reiterated its condemnation of the previous day, and considers the President as sanctioning the report of the Secretary of War. This is carrying the matter a little too far. The members of the United States Cabinet have often disagreed with the Executive, but no one is responsible for the opinions expressed in their reports. It is his duty, however, when one of these reports conflicts with the feeling of the people, or radically with his opinions, to remove the Secretary.

And we demand Cameron's removal as due to the cause; due to the loyal Union men of this State; and of the slave States generally. We demand it as right to the conservative element of the North, as well as the South, and as necessary to the preservation of the Union.

What to do With Them.

Was there ever a more crazy proposition than that the Abolitionists to emancipate, upon the instant, the four million of negro slaves in the South? We speak now simply of the act of emancipation, not of the question of the power to emancipate. The power does not exist in the Federal Government, but if it did, and if the abolitionists held the exercise of it, what would they do with the four millions of emancipated negroes? That is the question. They would have to do something with them, for the negroes would not know what to do with themselves. They could not live in the South, and they would not be permitted to go into the North. They would be sent to the country like locusts, and eventually, at no distant day, the whites, impelled by the first law of nature, would be compelled to expel them altogether.—Chicago Times.

Was there ever more "crazy" trash uttered in the same number of words? The right to confiscate the slaves of rebels exists as clearly in the Federal Government as the right to confiscate their mules, cotton or arms. There is as much power to deprive a rebel of his slave as to take from him anything else which he esteems as property. The war power of the Government is as comprehensive as the law of self preservation. Whatever thing the rebels derive most aid from should be first seized, and as slaves contribute more to support the rebellion than anything else, the rebels possess, military necessity demands that they more particularly should be confiscated. The Government can own no slaves. If they be held in duration it can only be as prisoners, who may be liberated on parole, or absolutely upon their taking the oath of allegiance.

But the Times "speaks not of the power, but of the act of emancipation," and inquires "what would the Abolitionists do with the four millions of emancipated negroes?" It proceeds to debar an answer by declaring that "they could not live in the South, and they would not be permitted to live in the North." Why, could they not live in the South? Of all countries, that is exactly the place for them. They were born and raised there. They have cultivated its soil for generations. They constitute the working class of the South. Their labor and skill are essential to its prosperity. They produce its wealth, they support not only themselves, but some millions of idle whites. The South cannot do without them. If the North wanted them, the South could not spare them. The idea of banishing the four millions of negroes from the South is foolish and wicked. As well talk of driving away from the millions of Northern farmers, for the blacks are the farmers of the South.

But Secretary Chase answers the question of the Times: What shall be done with them after they are emancipated? Set them at work raising cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco, on the confiscated plantations of the rebels who have forfeited their estates. Pay them fair and just wages for their labor, and the problem is solved. The blacks would be glad to gain their freedom on these equitable terms, and would give their daily toil with lightened hearts and willing. The overseer would have no more use for his whip, his branding-irons, or his blood-hounds.

Thousands of enterprising Northern men would flock South to purchase the sequestered estates, and offer employment to the freed blacks. The Southerners themselves would gladly hire them. And if there were eight, instead of four millions of negroes, they could find steady work at reasonable wages. Every year the colored class would improve their material and intellectual condition. It would be astonishing how soon they would learn to read and write, and accumulate property. The head of every family would aim to acquire a piece of ground, which he could call his own, and with which he would never part, unless to purchase a larger.

The Times repeats the old humbug that the manumitted negroes "would swarm North like locusts." On the contrary, the free negroes of the North "would swarm South." In a few years time, scarcely a colored face would be seen anywhere west of the Ohio and Potomac rivers. The blacks would be driven from the free States, not only from the border slave States, but from the border free States. They would desert the land of frost, snow, and pale faces, and go to the sunny South, where the magnolia, the orange, and

citron grow. They would go where they would feel at home; where they would be welcome; and where their numbers would secure them respect and decent treatment. A few years after emancipation, this country south of the 35th parallel. They would gravitate into the region of cotton, rice, and sugar. Nothing can be more preposterous than the Times' assertion that, if emancipated, the blacks would swarm North. Only the poor tools of the slaveholders will give currency to such statements.—Chicago Tribune.

Atrocious.

The resolutions of Mr. Stevens, introduced into the House on the first day of the session, after resolving that "the President be requested to declare free, and direct our Generals and officers in command to offer freedom to all slaves who shall leave their masters," conclude as follows:

"And be it further resolved, That the United States pledge the aid of the nation to the full and fair compensation of all loyal citizens, who shall remain active in supporting the Union, for all the loss they may sustain by virtue of this resolution."

We have no language with which to express our abhorrence of the injustice which is contemplated by these resolutions. They do not propose to amputate the slaves of rebels alone, but all slaves, those of loyal men, and not only to do this, but to induce them to leave their loyal masters by offer of freedom. How will these resolutions, if passed, be received in Maryland, Kentucky, Eastern and Western Virginia, North Carolina, East Tennessee, and Missouri? Will men continue loyal to a government which entices their property away from them, and refers them to the slow and doubtful generosity of Congress for compensation? We think not. The proposition carries with it only one certainty, and that is that their property will be taken from them without their consent. That of itself is a hardship and oppression; but the pledge of "full and fair compensation" is an addition of insult to injury. Does any one dream that the loyal southern slaveholders will for an instant rely upon that pledge? How can they force it against the government? Do not the men know their own sense and dignity, how all such claims are enforced—by years of weary waiting until generations have succeeded generations, by bribery and corruption, or by beseeching as favor what ought to be accorded as right? Why, even meritorious claims growing out of the revolution and the war of 1812, are to this day unsettled. Gen. Scott, at the head of the army, and therefore in a position of influence, could not only obtain a settlement of his Mexican war accounts during the last few months. The delay of all government matters of this nature is proverbial, and southern Unionists know it well as well as of the North. Will they continue Unionists if these resolutions pass? We dare not hope it. To us it seems as if Mr. Stevens and his abolition confederates are determined to make it the interest of every man south of Mason and Dixon's line to oppose the government. They say to him, "When we pass these resolutions we will strip you of your property, and let you look to Congress for your compensation; but if you take sides with Jeff. Davis, and help him to drive our troops back to the free States, he will protect you in your property, and you will be able to keep it." Thus the passage of these resolutions will be death to Unionism in the border States. We pray to God they will not pass, but we fear that the vote (50 yeas to 77 nays) by which the House refused to lay Mr. Elliott's resolutions (substantially the same as Mr. Stevens') on the table is indicative of their success. If they do pass, and the President shall obey them, we shall lose all hope of the preservation of the integrity of the Union.

Chicago Times

The Loyalty of the Louisville Journal Called in Question by its own Friends.—The Journal Suspected of Treason.—What Marvel Next? (For the Commonwealth.)

FRANKFORT, Dec. 6th, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: The loyal citizens of Kentucky should know that the leader in the Louisville Journal of the 5th December, was not written by Mr. Prentice. Mr. Prentice is not at home. The head and heart that produced that article on the "solemn duty of the Government," could not write the leader signed to. Some younger man, who has a reputation to make, or a weakness for sensational articles, must have written that leader. The writer is not old enough or observant enough to know that the great forces and powers in the national and physical world are not fussy and sensational. LOYALTY.

Secretary Seward's Views upon the Slavery Question.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Dec. 4th, 1861.

To Major-General Geo. B. McClellan, Washington: GENERAL: I am directed by the President to call your attention to the following subject: Persons claimed to be held to service or labor under the laws of the State of Virginia, and actually employed in hostile service against the Government of the United States, frequently escape from the lines of the enemy's force and are received within the lines of the army of the Potomac. This Department understands that such persons, afterwards coming into the city of Washington, are liable to be arrested by the city police, upon the presumption, arising from color, that they are fugitives from service or labor.

By the 4th section of the act of Congress, approved August 6th, 1861, entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," such employment is made a full and sufficient answer to any further claims to service or labor. Persons thus employed, and escaping, are received into a military protection of the United States, and their arrests as fugitives from labor or service should be immediately followed by military arrest of the parties making the seizure.

Copies of this communication will be sent to the Mayor of the city of Washington and to the Marshal of the District of Columbia, that any collision between the military and civil authority may be avoided.

I am, General,

Your very obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

By the telegraphic reports yesterday, it appears that the Secretary of State, by order of the President, has required General McClellan to interfere and receive fugitives from labor, who are arrested by the police of Washington, on the ground that they are freed, as escaped slaves, from rebels. They are to be under the protection of the military authorities. The act upon which the President bases this order, is that of the extra session of Congress, to confiscate property used for insurrection. The assumption of the President is unparalleled. The slaves are not emancipated, according to the direct and explicit provisions of the law, until it is proved before a court that the slaves have been used in promoting the rebellion, with the knowledge and consent of the master. The police are acting as they were compelled to by the fugitive slave law, to seize and arrest those believed to be fugitives from labor, and the order of the Secretary of State is wholly unauthorized and unconstitutional.

The law must be obeyed, but the orders of the President are not the law. As military commander-in-chief, he may force General McClellan to act contrary to his own judgment, but he cannot force him to violate the people, and bring a sure tribulation upon them. How these telegraphic reports are to be relied on, is known already by their falsehoods, but the probabilities that this report is correct are too strong to be neglected.—Lou. Dem.

It appears from the Cincinnati papers of yesterday, that the report of the Secretary of War, after having been printed in pamphlet form and sent to various parts of the country, was recalled by the President and the section respecting slavery, modified by him. We publish the section as modified in another column.

This, as far as it goes, is an encouraging sign; but we regret to perceive that the modification consists only in suppression. Nothing in the section, as it originally stood, is recalled or denied in the modified section. The modification simply makes the report as vague as the message is. It does not, in our opinion, modify the urgent duty of the conservative men of the country. It but encourages them to discharge their duty. We welcome this encouragement with all our hearts. Lou. Journal, 1th.

Major J. R. Hallam, of Newport, Ky., with five others, who have been incarcerated at Camp Chase, Ohio, for several weeks, have been released by order of General Buell.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir James Clarke's

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)

Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 50 postage stamps included to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills.

Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents.

Oct 16th wkt-wlv

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS,

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

Feb 25th wkt-wlv MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent, lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.

Wm. H. SEWARD, A CONERY.

June 1st wkt-wlv

A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Has just received a new assortment

of

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

Jan 17th wkt-wlv

SUPERIOR GRAPE VINES

For Sale,

FROM IONA, NEW YORK.

I HAVE on consignment, from one of the most reliable Pomologists and Propagators in the East, a splendid lot of fine Grape Vines, for sale at greatly reduced prices, consisting of the following varieties

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Prayer by the Rev. Wm. McD. Abbert, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Journal of yesterday was then read.

Mr. PRALL was added to the Congressional Apportionment Committee.

Mr. SPEED presented a petition from the Volunteers' Family Relief Association, praying that the General Assembly aid in providing for the families of the absent volunteers. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill, entitled "An act to change the boundary lines of Allen and Barren counties," was laid on the table. Adopted; and then the bill was read a third time, and passed.

REPORTS.

Mr. SPEED, of the Committee on Banks, reported an act to amend the charter of the Bank of Kentucky. [Allowing the removal of the effects of the branches, and the discontinuance of the same during the war, with an agency in lieu thereof, under such regulations as the bank may adopt.] Passed.

Mr. ALEXANDER, Select Committee, reported a bill for the benefit of Albert G. Wagoner, late sheriff of Cumberland county. Passed.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. GROVER offered the following joint resolutions:

WHEREAS, In the war now so unhappily waged between the Federal and Confederate States, a great number of prisoners have been taken by either belligerent, by the casualties of war, and are now confined in forts, jails, and prisons; and therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Federal Government is hereby earnestly invoked to adopt prompt measures for an immediate exchange of prisoners with the Confederate States, upon such terms as humanity, justice, and the rules of civilized war shall dictate.

2. That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to communicate a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to the President of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

LEAVES.

Mr. WALTON—A bill for the benefit of Robert Marshall, of Green county. Propositions and Grievances.

Also—A bill for the benefit of Jesse F. Pedigo. Military Affairs.

HOUSE BILLS TAKEN UP.

An act for the benefit of John E. Young, of Bath county. Judiciary.

An act concerning pauper idiots. Circuit Courts.

An act in regard to the renunciation of wills by widows. Judiciary.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Florence, in Boone county." Passed.

An act for the benefit of Nat. Harris, a free man of color, of Mercer county. Passed.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of John Lewis, deceased. Passed.

Mr. GOODLOE, of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill for the benefit of the city of Frankfort. [The bill releases the inhabitants of the city from the payment of the county levy, restoring them to the benefit of the general law which exempts such cities of the States take care of the poor, and keep the streets and alleys clean.] Passed.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved that a committee be appointed to ask the House to send back the bill concerning Major Pirtle. Adopted.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered a joint resolution: That hereafter the Public Printer be allowed to print only 2,500 copies of the Auditor's report.

Mr. WALTON moved an amendment to prohibit the printing of the volume known as "Legislative Documents."

The whole matter was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved to reconsider the vote by which the act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled an act supplemental to an act to raise volunteers to repel the invasion of the State, and for other purposes," was passed. [This act embraces the interests of Major Pirtle.] The motion was adopted and the vote reconsidered.

Mr. MARSHALL moved to lay the bill on the table. Adopted.

Mr. GOODLOE, of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported an act reducing to one, the various acts in reference to the Anderson Seminary. Passed.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday morning next, at the usual hour.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Dec. 7, 1861.

Prayer by Rev. J. N. Norton, of the Episcopal Church.

REPORT OF THE MILITARY BOARD, &c.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following report of the Military Board, which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

To His Excellency, Governor Magoffin:

Sir: I am directed by the Military Board to say to you that they regret their inability at present to make a detailed report of their operations. Since the re-organization of the Board in September last, they have been incessantly engaged with the valuable assistance of Adjutant General, John W. Fennell, and Quartermaster General, W. A. Dudley, in recruiting volunteers, and in providing their clothing and subsistence.

Their efforts have met with unexpected success. The total number of enlisted men, as appears from the returns made to the Adjutant General to the 30th of this month, is 18,812.

And this is in addition to the several companies of volunteers prior to their operations. The number of gentlemen authorized to raise regiments in the State was so great as materially to retard the completion of any of them; and the Board deemed it due to the public interests to order a consolidation of all incomplete regiments on the 10th of November.

As was to be expected, very great difficulties have been encountered in carrying out this order.

Wherever the necessary arrangements could be made by the agreement of the officers and men, they have met the hearty concurrence of the Board. Where this could not be done, the Board have themselves made consolidation in the way thought most beneficial to the public, endeavoring always to avoid the commission of injustice to the parties affected. Undoubtedly there have been cases of individual hardship. Gentlemen have given their time and means to recruiting, who have been deprived of their commands. The cheerfulness with which these gallant men have, in most cases, submitted to their sore disappointments, has exhibited a devotion to the public good deserving the highest praise. But it could not be expected that the State should continue to subsidize large numbers of men, for an indefinite period.

Mr. GARDNER offered the following resolutions, which were referred, under the rule:

When Cataline was called upon by his accomplices to arm the slaves of Rome, that were daily flocking to him in great numbers, and he would succeed in overthrowing that mighty Republic; and Napoleon, the man of

unbounded thought, when told to arm the serfs of Russia and he could subdue that Empire, they both refused; the first with the expression "that it would be bad policy to appear to blend the cause of freedom with that of avarice," and the other by proclaiming the emancipation of the slaves said, "humanity would shudder at the idea of placing arms in the hands of those unfit to be trusted with the liberty they desire;" and

WHEREAS, It has been advocated by certain officers of the United States army, and members of the Cabinet of the present Administration, and newspapers of the free States, the arming of slaves against their masters in what is now known as the Confederate States: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this House is of the opinion that the arming of slaves against their masters would be contrary to all rules of civilized warfare, inhuman and barbarous, and would result in just condemnation of the civilized world.

Mr. V. B. YOUNG, from the Committee on the Library, reported a bill to enable the Secretary of State to distribute the public books and documents. Passed.

Mr. HUSTON moved the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the existing civil war, forced upon the National Government without cause by the disunionists, should not be waged upon the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any of the States, free or slave, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and the rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

2. That in the adoption of the foregoing resolution by the National Congress, with unprecedented unanimity, at its late session, a rule of action was prescribed to the Government from which it cannot depart without a disregard of the plighted faith of the National Legislature, which we would be slow to believe can be seriously entertained. Against any such departure we solemnly protest.

3. That the purposes expressed in said resolution is the great end demanded, and that which inspires Kentucky with patriotic ardor to seek their achievement with all her loyal energies and means, in the confident hope of success, and to posterity will still be glorious in the freedom of its people, in the unity of its government and the security of society, and worth infinitely more than it cost to save it.

4. That we have learned with amazement that the authorities of the Confederate States have armed negroes and Indians to wage war upon our Government and people, and utterly condemn it, and that we would deplore and protest against our National Government following their example and arming slaves to be used as soldiers to fight in the existing war, and we cannot believe that the National Executive entertains any such purpose.

5. That we deem slavery a State institution, and we cannot agree that the National Government, to which we are and intend to be loyal, should take the country away from the loyal States, and the emancipation of slaves against the will of slaveholding States. Against such a course we reiterate.

6. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded by the Governor to the President of the United States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before that body.

Also reported a bill in relation to the public lands.

Ordered that the bill be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

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2. That in the disposition of any property legally confiscated to the use of the Government, the object should be to punish treason and suppress the rebellion; and no such property should be confiscated, used, or disposed of so as, by the action of the Government, to alter permanently the legal or political status of slaves.

3. That the causes for which property may be confiscated, the kinds that may be, and the term for which it may be, are questions of judicial cognizance, which we leave for the courts to determine.

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5. That the people of Kentucky will continue to determine their conduct towards the Federal Government by their own relations with that Government; that they will address themselves to their own grievances, under any and all of the circumstances, supposed or real, of their enemies; that they will not make the complaints of those who have begun the rebellion, without justification, a cause for revolutionizing their own Government; and that whatever sympathy they once may have had with the people of the seceded States, Kentucky will not make common cause with those who are using all their power to subjugate her people and make a conquest of her territory.

6. That the Government of the United States would violate every principle of right and humanity, and be made infamous in the judgment of the civilized world, by putting arms in the hands of slaves; therefore, we do not for a moment believe it will invoke the assistance of such allies. If the Government cannot support and defend itself without their assistance, it had better surrender the struggle now.

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A bill authorizing the holding of a special election in Pendleton county. Passed.

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2. That in the adoption of the foregoing resolution by the National Congress, with unprecedented unanimity, at its late session, a rule of action was prescribed to the Government from which it cannot depart without a disregard of the plighted faith of the National Legislature, which we would be slow to believe can be seriously entertained. Against any such departure we solemnly protest.

3. That the purposes expressed in said resolution is the great end demanded, and that which inspires Kentucky with patriotic ardor to seek their achievement with all her loyal energies and means, in the confident hope of success, and to posterity will still be glorious in the freedom of its people, in the unity of its government and the security of society, and worth infinitely more than it cost to save it.

4. That we have learned with amazement that the authorities of the Confederate States have armed negroes and Indians to wage war upon our Government and people, and utterly condemn it, and that we would deplore and protest against our National Government following their example and arming slaves to be used as soldiers to fight in the existing war, and we cannot believe that the National Executive entertains any such purpose.

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3. That the causes for which property may be confiscated, the kinds that may be, and the term for which it may be, are questions of judicial cognizance, which we leave for the courts to determine.

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